To Soak. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moiſture; to ſteep; to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *ſoak'd* in mercenary blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peaſant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* V.

Their land ſhall be *ſoaked* with blood. *Iſa.* xxxiv. 7.

There deep Galeſus *ſoaks* the yellow ſands. *Dryden.*

Thou whoſe life's a dream of lazy pleaſure:
'Tis all thy buſineſs, buſineſs how to ſhun
To baſk thy naked body in the ſun;
Suppling thy ſtiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy ſpacious garden walk a while,
To ſuck the moiſture up and *ſoak* it in. *Dryden.*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *ſoak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To drain; to exhauſt. This ſeems to be a cant term.

Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth, and *ſoak* and exhauſt it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater ſparer than a ſaver; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garriſons, and his feaſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but *ſoak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

Soap. *n. ſ.* [ſape, Saxon; *ſapo*, Latin.] A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and any unctuous ſubſtance.

*Soap* is a mixture of a fixed alkaline ſalt and oil; its virtues are cleanſing, penetrating, attenuating, and reſolving; and any mixture of any oily ſubſtance with ſalt may be called a *ſoap*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *ſoap*. *Malachi.*

A bubble blown with water, firſt made tenacious by diſſolving a little *ſoap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

*Soap*-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, ſeven miles from Smyrna. *Woodw.*

*Soap*-aſhes are much commended, after the *ſoap*-boilers have done with them, for cold or ſour lands. *Mortimer.*

As rain-water diminiſhes their ſalt, ſo the moiſtening of them with chamber-lee or *ſoap*-ſuds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

Soapboi'ler. *n. ſ.* [*ſoap* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make *ſoap*.

A *ſoapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on caſtle-ſoap. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Soapwort. *n. ſ.* Is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

To Soar. *v. n.* [*ſorare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any viſible action of the wings.

Feather'd ſoon and fledg'd,
They ſumm'd their pens, and *ſoaring* th' air ſublime,
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

'Tis but a baſe ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *ſoar*. *Shakeſpeare.*

How high a pitch his reſolution *ſoars*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Valour *ſoars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addiſon.*

3. To riſe high.

Who aſpires muſt down as low
As high he *ſoar'd*. *Milton.*

Flames riſe and ſink by fits; at laſt they *ſoar*
In one bright blaze, and then deſcend no more. *Dryden.*

When ſwallows fleet *ſoar* high, and ſport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

Soar. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

Within *ſoar*
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he ſeems
A phœnix. *Milton.*

To Sob. *v. n.* [reob, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopœia* copied from the ſound.] To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow; to ſigh with convulſion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the ſad ſtory of my father's death,
He twenty times made pauſe to *ſob* and weep. *Shakeſpeare.*

As if her life and death lay on his ſaying,
Some tears ſhe ſhed, with ſighs and *ſobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*

She ſigh'd, ſhe *ſobb'd*, and furious with deſpair,
She rent her garments, and ſhe tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their deſire, they will, by their clamour and *ſobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke on Education.*

He *ſobbing* ſees
The glades, mild-opening to the golden day. *Thomſon.*

Sob. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A convulſive ſigh; a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow.

Break heart, or choak with *ſobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The ſhort thick *ſob*, loud ſcream, and ſhriller ſquall. *Swift.*

A wond'rous bag with both her hands ſhe binds:
There ſhe collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *ſobs*, and paſſions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To Sob. *v. a.* To ſoak. A cant word.

The tree being *ſobbed* and wet, ſwells. *Mortimer.*

So'ber. *adj.* [*ſobrius*, Latin; *ſobre*, French.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquours; not drunken.

Live a *ſober*, righteous, and godly life. *Common Prayer.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *ſober* man. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

No *ſober* temperate perſon, whatſoever other ſins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenneſs and ſottiſhneſs of his neighbour. *South's Sermons.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then ſtrike any man, ſhould ſuffer puniſhment double, as much as if he had done the ſame being *ſober*. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the underſtanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays ſtark raging mad: there was not a *ſober* perſon to be had; all was tempeſtuous and bluſtering. *Dryden.*

No *ſober* man would put himſelf into danger, for the applauſe of eſcaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate paſſion.

This ſame young *ſober*-blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cieca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *ſober* writer. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Young men likewiſe exhort to be *ſober* minded. *Tit.* ii. 6.

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *ſober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

Theſe confuſions diſpoſed men of any *ſober* underſtanding to wiſh for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them ſome *ſober* men confeſſed, that as his majeſty's affairs then ſtood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To theſe, that *ſober* race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the ſmiles
Of theſe fair atheiſts. *Milton.*

5. Serious; ſolemn; grave.

Petruchio ſhall
Offer me, diſguis'd in *ſober* robes,
To old Baptiſta as a ſchoolmaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come, civil night,
Thou *ſober*-ſuited matron, all in black. *Shakeſpeare.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *ſober* liv'ry all things clad. *Milton.*

What parts gay France from *ſober* Spain,
A little riſing rocky chain:
Of men born ſouth or north th' hill,
Thoſe ſeldom move; theſe ne'er ſtand ſtill. *Prior.*

Swift and he deſpis'd the farce of ſtate,
The *ſober* follies of the wiſe and great. *Pope.*

See her *ſober* over a ſampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To So'ber. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make ſober.

A little learning is a dang'rous thing;
Drink deep, or taſte not the Pierian ſpring;
There ſhallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *ſobers* us again. *Pope.*

So'berly. *adv.* [from *ſober*.]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madneſs.
3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *ſoberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chaſtiſed, let it be done without paſſion, and *ſoberly* laying on the blows ſlowly. *Locke.*

So'berness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *ſoberneſs*, and chaſtity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmneſs; freedom from enthuſiaſm; coolneſs.

A perſon noted for his *ſoberneſs* and ſkill in ſpagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment ſucceed very well. *Boyle.*

The *ſoberneſs* of Virgil might have ſhewn him the difference. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Sobri'ety. *n. ſ.* [from *ſobrieté*, French; *ſobrius*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; ſoberneſs.

Drunkenneſs is more uncharitable to the ſoul, and in ſcripture is more declaimed againſt than gluttony; and *ſobriety* hath obtained to ſignify temperance in drinking. *Taylor.*

2. Preſent freedom from the power of ſtrong liquour.
3. General temperance.

In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book ſhould mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitneſs of an ignorant miniſter, more than that he which deſcribeth the manner how to pitch a field, ſhould ſpeak of moderation and *ſobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate paſſion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *ſobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmneſs; coolneſs.

We will enquire with all *ſobriety* and ſeverity, whether there be in the footſteps of nature, any ſuch tranſmiſſion of immateriate virtues and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

*Sobriety* in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an inſipid manhood, and ſtupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

If ſometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a ſecret gracefulneſs of youth which accompanies his writings, though the ſtayedneſs and *ſobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriouſneſs; gravity.

Mirth makes them not mad;
Nor *ſobriety* ſad. *Denham.*

So'ccage *n. ſ.* [*ſoc*, French, a ploughſhare; *ſoccagium*, barbarous Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferiour or huſbandly ſervices to be performed to the lord of the fee. All ſervices due for land being knight's ſervice, or *ſoccage*; ſo that whatever is not knight's ſervice, is *ſoccage*. This *ſoccage* is of three kinds; a *ſoccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free ſervice of twelve pence a-year for all manner of ſervices. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demeſne, where no writ original ſhall be ſued, but the writ *ſecundum conſuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of baſe tenure is where thoſe that hold it may have none other writ but the *monſtraverunt*; and ſuch ſockmen hold not by certain ſervice. *Cowel.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majeſty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *ſoccage*, or by knight's ſervice. *Bacon.*

So'ciable. *adj.* [*ſociable*, French; *ſociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them as they are *ſociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to ſerve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatſoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general intereſt.

To make man mild, and *ſociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious ſavage
With wiſdom, diſcipline. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Friendly; familiar; converſible.

Them thus employ'd, beheld
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *ſociable* ſpirit, that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclin'd to company.

In children much ſolitude and ſilence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this muſt needs be in that *ſociable* and expoſed age. *Wotton.*

So'ciableness. [from *ſociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converſe.

Such as would call her friendſhip love, and feign
To *ſociableneſs* a name profane. *Donne.*

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *ſociableneſs*, or love of converſe. *More.*

2. Freedom of converſation; good fellowſhip.

He always uſed courteſy and modeſty, diſliked of none; ſometimes *ſociableneſs* and fellowſhip well lik'd by many. *Hayw.*

So'ciably. *adv.* [from *ſociable*.] Converſibly; as a companion.

Yet not terrible,
That I ſhould fear; nor *ſociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I ſhould much confide;
But ſolemn and ſublime. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

So'cial. *adj.* [*ſocialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a general or publick intereſt; relating to ſociety.

To love our neighbour as ourſelves is ſuch a fundamental truth for regulating human ſociety, that by that alone one might determine all the caſes in *ſocial* morality. *Locke.*

2. Eaſy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.

Withers adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial ſpirit or thy *ſocial* love. *Pope.*

3. Conſiſting in union or converſe with another.

Thou in thy ſecrecy although alone,
Beſt with thy ſelf accompany'd, ſeek'ſt not
*Social* communication. *Milton.*

So'cialness. [from *ſocial*.] The quality of being ſocial.

Society. *n. ſ.* [*ſocieté*, French; *ſocietas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general intereſt.
2. Numbers united in one intereſt; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reaſon, ſo is it for the intereſt of private perſons and publick *ſocieties*. *Tillotſon.*

3. Company; converſe.

To make *ſociety*
The ſweeter welcome, we will keep ourſelf
Till ſupper-time alone. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Whilſt I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having ſeen me in my worſer ſtate,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *ſociety*. *Shakſpeare's K. Lear.*

Solitude ſometimes is beſt *ſociety*,
And ſhort retirement urges ſweet return. *Milton.*

4. Partnerſhip; union on equal terms

Among unequals what *ſociety* can ſort? *Milton.*

Heav'n's greatneſs no *ſociety* can bear;
Servants he made, and thoſe thou want'ſt not here. *Dryden.*

Sock. *n. ſ.* [*ſoccus*, Latin; ȝocc, Saxon; *ſocke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and ſhoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll ſow nether *ſocks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

A phyſician, that would be myſtical, preſcribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he ſhould put camomile within his *ſocks*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſhoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and oppoſed to buſkin or tragedy.

Then to the well trod ſtage anon,
If Johnſon's learned *ſock* be on,
Or ſweeteſt Shakeſpeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buſkins here,
Nor greater Johnſon dares in *ſocks* appear;
But gentle Simkin juſt reception finds
Amidſt the monument of vaniſh'd minds. *Dryden.*

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we ſee the faſhion of the old *ſock* and larva. *Addiſon.*

So'cket. *n. ſ.* [*ſouchette*, French.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candleſtick.

Two goodly beacons ſet in watches ſtead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;
For they of living fire moſt ſubtilly
Were made, and ſet in ſilver *ſockets* bright. *Fairy Queen.*

She at your flames would ſoon take fire,
And like a candle in the *ſocket*
Diſſolve. *Hudibras.*

The nightly virgin ſees
When ſparkling lamps their ſputt'ring light advance,
And in the *ſockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The ſtars amaz'd ran backward from the ſight,
And, ſhrunk within their *ſockets*, loſt their light. *Dryden.*

Two dire comets
In their own plague, and fire have breath'd their laſt,
Or dimly in their ſinking *ſockets* frown. *Dryden.*

To nurſe up the vital flame as long as the matter will laſt, is not always good huſbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguiſher of honour, than let it conſume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *ſocket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *ſockets* ſink;
Bereft of ſleep he loths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale ſpectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

3. Any hollow that receives ſomething inſerted.

The *ſockets* and ſupporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the roſe, and *ſockets* of gillyflowers. *Bacon.*

Gomphoſis is the connection of a tooth to its *ſocket*. *Wiſe.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of theſe axes againſt the *ſockets* wherein they are placed, will cauſe ſome inaptitude and reſiſtency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwiſe enſue. *Wilkins.*

On either ſide the head produce an ear,
And ſink a *ſocket* for the ſhining ſhare. *Dryden.*

Socketchiſel. *n. ſ.*

Carpenters, for their rougher work, uſe a ſtronger ſort of chiſels, and diſtinguiſh them by the name of *ſocketchiſels*; their ſhank made with a hollow ſocket a-top, to receive a ſtrong wooden ſprig made to fit into the ſocket. *Moxon.*

Socle. *n. ſ.* [With architects.] A flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues and vaſes: it ſerves as a foot or ſtand. *Bailey.*

So'cman, or *Soccager. n. ſ.* [ȝocaman, Saxon.] A ſort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by ſoccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See Soccage. *Cowel.*

So'come. *n. ſ.* [In the old law, and in Scoland.] A cuſtom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

Sod. *n. ſ.* [*ſoed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The ſexton ſhall green *ſods* on thee beſtow;
Alas the ſexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*

Here fame ſhall dreſs a ſweeter *ſod*,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

Sod. The preterite of *ſeethe*.

Never caldron *ſod*
With ſo much fervour, fed with all the ſtore
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*

Jacob *ſod* pottage, and Eſau came from the field faint. *Gen.* xxv. 29.

Soda'lity. *n. ſ.* [*ſodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowſhip; a fraternity.

A new